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more precisely than had been explained up to that time, what originated the voyage that Hudson made in behalf of the Dutch East India Co. and which resulted in his exploration of the larger part of the Atlantic coast of the United States and his discovery of New York Bay and its noble tributary. Mr. Murphy prepared a clear account of the initiation and details of the expedition and published important documents that were then first brought to light. The edition he printed was small and the work is now very scarce.

In the reprint, Mr. Nijhoff gives the documents both in the original and in English while Mr. Murphy printed only a translation. Other documents are also inserted and the editor has supplied many notes and an adequate bibliography. The work well deserved reprinting and the additions made to it enhance its value.

De Zuidwest Nieuw-Guinea-Expeditie 1904/5 van het Kon. Ned. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. xxvi and 676 pp., 9 Maps, Illustrations, Plates, and Diagrams. E. J. Brill, Leyden, 1908.

A detailed account of the adventures and discoveries of this expedition which was sent out by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society to explore the south-west coast of Dutch New Guinea and, if possible, to reach the lofty range of mountains extending eastward from the peninsula south of Geelvink Bay. Two steamers, the *Flamingo* and *Anna*, were loaned to the expedition and the colonial government gave all assistance in its power. Mr. R. Posthumus Meyjes, the leader of the expedition, made a preliminary cruise along the coast to be explored and in September, 1904, the party set out from Surabaya, Java, on their two vessels. On reaching the south-west coast, the effort was first made to find good anchorage ground near the mouth of some river that might afford a navigable way for small boats and thus facilitate a journey towards or to the great Sneeuwgebergte (Snow Mts.) first seen by Carstens in 1623. Attention was first given to Flamingo or East Bay and the North river which empties into it which was later ascended to within sight of the highest peak of the Snow Mountains whose height was fixed at 16,700 feet. Its position was determined as $4^{\circ} 3' 30''$ S., $137^{\circ} 8'$ E., and its top is snow-crowned.

The first penetration of the interior, however, was made from Etna Bay, south of the Geelvink Peninsula and a party under Captain de Rochemont advanced towards the Charles Louis Mountains, the western end of the great interior range. Owing to difficulties with the coolies this expedition was not entirely successful though the unknown Omba river and its tributary, the Aru, were ascended for 30 miles and an elevation of 6,600 feet was attained at the last camp.

The work included the rectification of the mapping of the entire southern coast line. The astronomical observations were connected with those of Australia through Thursday Island. Pisang Bay was found to be a delusion and was wiped off the map. The Digóel river, discovered in 1903, was ascended for 300 miles from the sea. The work in the interior was in entirely new country. Nearly the whole of this large volume is a pioneer contribution to our knowledge of the lands, hydrography and peoples of the southern part of Dutch New Guinea. The book is profusely illustrated with photo-engravings and maps, many of the illustrations showing the inhabitants and their rude arts. The whole work reflects credit not only upon the explorers, but also upon the Royal Dutch Geographical Society.